Nippon Times

No. 16,203 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

ALL EUROPE TENSED AS 2ND FRONT DRIVE REPORTED IMMINENT

Time Seen Most Opportune for Landing Attempt—Second Dunkirk Feared by Anti-Axis

Domei

ZURICH, May 1.—Tension over the expectant opening of the second front has heightened sharply as reports suggesting the imminence of the Anglo-American invasion attempt continue to pour in from various sources.

Fuel has been added to the wide conjectures by the view expressed by Swedish experts that dawn of May 2 is the most suitable time for landing operations because in that half-moon period, the difference in the full and ebb-tide levels of the English Channel is the smallest and the current at its weakest stage.

Factors tending to create this tension, outside of the unabated violence of the anti-Axis aerial offensives were, firstly, the series of German High Command communiques announcing the nightly Luftwaffe attacks against shipping concentrations in the ports of South Britain; secondly, the Tass news agency's "stand-by" order to the provincial dailies in the Soviet Union despite the official holidays from May 1 to 3; thirdly, the address by British Labor Minister Ernest Bevin at Bristol which disclosed that the zero hour for the invasion was approaching every minute.

The state of nervousness prevailing in Europe is well illustrated by the Helsinki news agency's correspondent at Copenhagen who reported that the invasion had already begun.

Anti-Axis Worried

By Arrangement with the Asahi

LISBON, April 30.—The fear of experiencing another "Dunkirk Tragedy" looms large in the background of the Anglo-American attempt to form a second front on the European continent. Regarding the measures which will most probably be taken by the anti-Axis strategists to avoid the repetition of such a calamity, Alexander Clifford, Daily Mail correspondent, who witnessed the landing operations on Sicily and at Salerno, writes as follows in the April 27 issue of his paper.

"The United States and Britain announce that vessels and vehicles of various types required for effective landing in the Reich-fortified areas have been prepared. For instance, it is reported that landing vessels include different types for infantry, tanks, artillery and other war equipment; there are said to be boats with wheels, others with doors and steps and it can be imagined that land and sea-going trucks and tanks as well as other secret arms are in readiness . . . . . all invented or improved following the experiences gained in the landing operations at Dieppe, North Africa, Pantelleria, Sicily, Salerno and Anzio."

As to the question of whether paratroops and gliders will be used in the initial stage of the landing campaign or be held back to meet the German counter-attacks and as to whether the anti-Axis possesses as sufficient number of the above, Clifford merely said that the anti-Axis war leaders should profit by the mistakes they committed in Sicily.

The correspondent, in conclusion, made the following observation as to the method of landing which would be adopted by the anti-Axis in their coming attempt:

"Landing vessels of various types will be utilized. First, small speed-boats will transport the vanguard shoreward with enough provisions to last them for two days. In their wake will follow comparatively larger ships carrying munitions, oil, artillery pieces and other arms absolutely necessary after the landing.

"Then will come the medium-sized boats, each holding about 200 troops, equipped with bridging devices. The warships, with the headquarters of the landing forces and more infantry will follow. The troops will be conveyed from the warships to shore on small boats. If the landing succeeds, then larger vessels carrying tanks, trucks, field artillery corps, anti-tank gun units and other forces will come on the scene."

Clifford further says that fierce German counter-attacks, expected to be made on the second day, will be more dangerous than the actual landing moves carried out on the first day. Thus, he urges the necessity of speed in transporting arms and munitions to the landed troops.

Over 6,000 Families In U.S. Are Homeless Due to Severe Floods

Special

LISBON, May 1.—More than 6,000 families are without shelter as this year's Mississippi floods reached the highest water level in 100 years, according to a New York dispatch. Banks along the river have been overflooded in many places and troops are attending to the evacuation of people living on the river banks.

U.S. CROP PROSPECT IS POOR THIS YEAR

May Be as Bad as 1934 as Result of Drought—American Prices Going Up

Special to the Nippon Times

MADRID, May 1.—A poor harvest in the United States this fall is predicted, with prospects being that this year's crop may be as bad as that of 1934 as a result of the exceedingly small amount of rainfall, according to an article by the New York correspondent of the United Press as reproduced in El Mundo, a weekly published here. The drought is producing an effect in raising prices in America, to the alarm of the United States authorities.

The gist of the article in El Mundo follows:

"The general expectation is that this year's harvest will not fall below the average. But agricultural experts have a different view. They make the prediction that the crop will be far below the average. As the reason for their pessimism they give the fact that the volume of rain this year has been exceedingly small. In the southeastern States, they say, the amount of rain has been only 20 per cent of the amount in a normal year. It is pointed out that the amount of snow has been normal, a fact that has gone some way toward reducing the effects of the paucity of rain.

"In the face of the fact that the draught is severe to a considerable extent over the whole of America, warnings have been issued that there is a possibility of this year's crop being as bad as that of 1934. These warnings are responsible for the growth of a sense among the officials and civilians of a diminution in the agricultural prospects of America.

Wickard Predicts Difficulties

"Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, has stated that considerable difficulties would have to be encountered in solving the question of food facing the anti-Axis group of countries.

"The American Federation of Labor and the C.I.O. have been prompt to issue statements to the effect that the question of food in America will enter on an acute stage if the war does not end within the year.

"In his message to Congress on November 1 of last year, President Roosevelt it may be recalled, said that the production of foodstuffs in America in 1943 was the largest on record under the influence of the increased output of the live-stock industry, but that it was not sufficient for general reasons including the marked increase in the amount of foodstuffs consumed by the munitions workers and the troops stationed abroad and the increase in the amount of exports to the Soviet Union confronted with a serious food problem under the Lend-Lease Act from six to 10 per cent of the total American production of foodstuffs.

"It is certain that this year will see a further increase in the demand above all of the Soviet Union for foodstuffs produced in America. The tone of the comment of the American press on the food situation in America is generally pessimistic.

C.I.O. Protests

"The C.I.O. has filed a protest to the Government against the price index prepared by the Government which has recently been published. The organization pointed out that the index which showed that prices have risen by 43.5 per cent compared with January 1941 covered only the prices of specific commodities which are protected by aid grants.

"Of course the Government is fully aware of the circumstances leading to the publication of the price index. It was evident that the bill for the payment of $1,000,000,000 in aid grants to agriculture was designed to keep down the prices of farm products and check the rise of general prices.

"Anyway, the tendency for prices to rise is growing rapidly under the influence of the forecast of a poor crop for this year.

"There are two alternative courses open to the Government in dealing with the situation. One is to reduce prices by political interference. The other is to increase wages and extend the purchasing power of consumers at the risk of starting inflation."

HALIFAX IS WORRIED BY SEVERE DECLINE OF BRITISH ECONOMY

Pleads for U.S. Understanding Of Britain's Plight; Laments Big Tonnage Losses Suffered

Special

LISBON, May 1.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, in a speech at Charleston, West Virginia, before a gathering of American businessmen again pleaded for an American understanding for British economic worries, according to a report from New York.

Halifax connected the appeal with the impending invasion and declared that "we are confronted by the greatest military operation that has ever been committed in the history of a country."

He added that the Germans, in the course of many months, have constructed immense fortifications which are manned by many well-trained soldiers. One thing was sure, he said, namely, that the Germans would not yield without hard and embittered fighting.

In his appeal to the businessmen, he emphasized that the British shipping tonnage has suffered heavy losses and that the British merchant fleet at the end of the war would be much smaller than that which existed in 1939.

The Americans, on the other hand, Halifax stated, have built an immense merchant fleet and it would be like being an ostrich to claim in this case that there were no problems.

He declared that Britain has cut to the bone her pre-war exports and her foreign investments are as good as gone. Under these circumstances, he said exports have become much more important if the pre-war import mark should be reached.

Evidently pleading that the British be allowed a share in post-war trade, Halifax significantly added, "It is a simple fact that we will have to revive our shipping and our overseas trade not in order that we might live well but rather that we might live altogether."

MACARTHUR'S DISAVOWAL DRAWS COMMENT IN U.S.

General Believed to Have Been Admonished for Making Public His Letters to Miller

Special

LISBON, May 1.—Much speculation and comment is voiced in Washington circles concerning General Douglas MacArthur's recent disavowal of any presidential aspirations, according to a Washington dispatch.

Political quarters in Washington recall that MacArthur's refutation of his letters to Congressman Miller implied that he would run if nominated which was further confirmed by an United Press report quoting MacArthur as stating that "he believed an experienced soldier in the White House would shorten the war." This report was significantly passed through the General's own censorship.

But between January 27 and last weekend when MacArthur disavowed any presidential aspirations something changed his viewpoint. It is believed that the War Department had admonished MacArthur concerning the publication of his letters to Miller and had intimated that he had better get out of politics quickly.

Meanwhile, another Washington report says that the uncertainty regarding President Roosevelt and Governor Thomas Dewey of New York because they have not yet made public statements on their nominations is strictly technical.

The report said that the Democratic National Committee as well as all the large Democratic organizations are preparing to renominate Roosevelt. The President has not said anything to dissuade them the same as Dewey has not yet done anything to prevent the active pre-convention campaign on his behalf by his friends.

Our Planes Pierce Screen of Fire To Crash Into Enemy Carriers

Swiss Magazine Prominently Displays Picture of Nippon Torpedo Aircraft Dashing Deliberately Into U.S. Ships in Marshalls Battle

By S. KIMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

No amount of shells can impair the fighting spirit of the Japanese heroes of the air, as can be inferred from an article appearing in the December 29, 1943 issue of the Swiss magazine Schweizer Illustriert Zeitung which prominently displays the picture of a Japanese Navy plane in the act of releasing a torpedo. The journal writes in the following vein:

"This picture, telephotoed from the United States, has been brought back by American forces which miraculously returned alive from an aerial encounter with the Japanese near the Marshall Islands on December 5. The camera has caught the plane just as it was releasing its torpedo prior to deliberately crashing into its objective.

"The American forces had attacked a Japanese base with a formation centering around two aircraft carriers carrying more than 100 planes. This squadron was sighted by Japanese air units northeast of the Marshall Islands. The Japanese planes swooped down in furious attacks. The Americans attempted to counter-attack with their carrier borne fighters.

"The American cruisers and destroyers escorting the carriers opened fire from all their guns throwing up a solid screen of fire and steel. The Americans placed greatest confidence in their ability to fill the skies with shells and a pall of smoke hung over the scene while shell splinters dropped like hail in the surrounding waters.

"Leaving the air duels to the fighters, the Japanese torpedo planes plunged into the midst of the fray making straight for the enemy aircraft carriers and ignoring the most intense fire from these two warships. They swooped low for the attack.

"The piercing of the terrific bombardment presented no greater obstacle to the Japanese airmen than a dash through a squall. Naturally several of the torpedo planes were hit. Some were spurting flame. But not a single machine turned from its objective. The American warships desperately swung to in a mad effort to avoid the torpedoes but it was too late. The Japanese planes were already too near for any such action to be successful.

"Then two Japanese fighters, damaged beyond repair and laden with high explosives, roared toward the enemy ships. No parachutes floated in the sky bearing the pilot in an effort to escape alive. Just before the final crash, the missiles of destruction were accurately released spelling doom to the enemy aircraft carriers."

BRITISH SAID READY TO SIGN 5 ACCORDS

London Prepared to Conclude Agreements With U.S., Reports Scripps-Howard Scribe

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 1.—U.S. Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius has been holding talks with the leaders of the British Government ever since his arrival in London on April 7, according to reports circulating here, and indications are that the series of conferences which have been going on between him and Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will come to an end shortly.

Speculation is rife as to the matters which are being made the subjects of these Anglo-American discussions.

A Reuter dispatch from New York, according to information reaching here, credits William Philip Simms, correspondent of the Scripps-Howard papers, with the remark, based on what he is reported to have learned from high British sources on April 26, that Britain is prepared to conclude a series of five agreements with the United States, which are:

1. An economic agreement providing for the abolition of cartels.
2. Agreement on civil aviation on a fair and equal basis.
3. Agreement for the stabilization of the value of currencies designed to meet one of the first conditions for post-war reconstruction.
4. Agreement on mutual use of military bases.
5. A defense agreement but avoiding the form of a treaty of alliance.

MOCKS ORELMANSKI'S TRIP

Catholic Priest Satirizes It as 'Political Burlesque'

Special

LISBON, May 1.—The trip to Moscow undertaken by the Polish-American priest Father Stanislav Orelmanski, was labeled "political burlesque" on Sunday by the Secretary-General of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Father Michael J. Ready, according to a Washington dispatch.

In a radio speech on Sunday, Ready declared that the trip of Orelmanski, who was reported to have been received in Moscow by Premier Josef Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, did not have any religious importance. Severely attacking the Soviet Union, he added that it was the 'phoniest' propaganda with which the Soviet Union attempts to fool the Americans.

REICH FORCES FOIL TITO BAND ATTACKS

German Large-Scale Pacification Measures in Balkan Area Are Successful

Special

BERLIN, May 1.—Complete frustration of the attempts made by the communist-influenced Tito bands to penetrate into the Serbian area was revealed in the monthly report for April of the large-scale pacification measures carried out by the German forces in the Balkan area, according to the Interinf news agency.

The report also revealed that similar maneuvers by the Moscow-controlled bandits in November of last year had ended with serious failures in which the terrorists suffered many thousand fatal casualties.

It said that the maneuvers carried out by the Tito bands had been recognized in time about three weeks ago and had been frustrated by precautionary movements of the German troops so that the marauders sent out in groups for local thrusts met the Germans protecting the formations and their infiltration attempts were foiled in many fights of local importance in the border territory southwest of Serbia.

The report said that 11,224 dead bandits have been reported in the course of German mopping-up operations in the Balkan during the month of April. In reality, however, total losses suffered by the terrorists are much higher. In bandit hospitals in southern Serbia and in the eastern Bosnian areas which fell into German hands there were many hundreds of wounded marauders.

The total figure, moreover, does not include the high number of casualties suffered by the bandits on the Dalmatian coast where the terrorists were mostly totally annihilated and fresh attempts to mobilize new terrorist groups were destroyed.

The conquest of Bijewjina by the German troops was a particularly devastating blow for the instigators of the bandits since the newly established bandit center was completely destroyed.

Siamese Twins Born

Special

LISBON, May 1.—The Siamese twin girls joined at the pelvis who were born yesterday at a Phoenixville Hospital continued to live today but physicians expected them to die, a dispatch from Phoenixville, Pennsylvania said. The report quoted the physician who attended them as describing their structure as "one of the rarest in the rare field of Siamese twins," who were joined end to end with a common pelvic area and a single pair of buttocks. One twin had her head at one end and the other twin at the opposite end.

LARGE FIRES CAUSED IN ENEMY'S AIRFIELD AT BASE NEAR PALEL

30,000 Casualties Dealt 4th Corps of British-Indian Army Since Our Attacks on March 8

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 1.—Japanese heavy artillery units, in collaboration with infantry units, carried out concentric bombardments on the enemy barracks and airfield northwest of Palel on April 29, causing large fires to break out at scores of the barracks buildings and military installations attached to the airfield.

Meanwhile, severe engagements are developing between the Japanese Units and the 6,000 enemy troops of the enemy 20th and 23rd divisions which are offering stiff resistance at the positions along the narrow Palel pathway. The enemy forces entrenched in the isolated positions at Saibom, Shenamu and the 4,562 Height are gradually weakening as the Japanese are continuing their terrific attacks.

Another Japanese Unit which advanced to the 3,525 Height, one and a half kilometers east of Kunuda, a key point on the Palel-Imphal Road located seven kilometers northeast of Palel, at dawn on April 29, carried out severe bombardments on the enemy troops fleeing northward along the highway in utter disorder, while units of the Indian National Army are continuing their onrush toward XX after breaking through the enemy positions south of Palel, intercepting and inflicting heavy blows on the enemy troops.

Enemy Frantic

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, May 1.—Having been cut off in a sector near Mission on the Kohima-Imphal highway on April 28, the enemy troops in the Imphal basin have narrowly been existing by means of meager supplies by air and are frantic in the face of the vigorous assaults continuously made by the Japanese and Indian Combined Forces from the south and north.

Since the commencement of our attacks on March 8, the personnel losses dealt to the troops of the Fourth Corps of the British-Indian army have been tremendous, aggregating over 30,000 in casualties.

With the arrival of many wounded sent back daily from the front firing lines, the streets of Imphal have been jammed, resulting in extreme confusion. While cholera and smallpox are now prevalent throughout Imphal, the enemy troops in utter consternation are said to have set fire to the dwellings in the city.

ROOSEVELT TORMENTED BY TIFF AMONG GREEKS

Dispatches Note to Churchill Seeking for Early Settlement in Rebel Camp

Special

LISBON, May 1.—A letter dispatched by President Franklin Roosevelt to Prime Minister Winston Churchill in which he expressed concern over the renewed strife among the Greeks as affecting Greek participation in the anti-Axis war efforts was made public in Cairo today, according to a Cairo dispatch.

It is recalled that the crews of several Greek warships recently refused to sail in protest against the change in the exiled Greek Government.

Roosevelt in his note to Churchill expressed the hope that the steps taken by Churchill to solve the problem "may succeed in bringing back the Greeks into the anti-Axis camp." Promising Churchill every assistance in this matter, Roosevelt declared, "I am unhappy over the present situation and I hope Greeks everywhere will set aside pettiness and regain their sense of proportion."

Churchill recently addressed a firm message to exiled Greek Premier Alexander Papanastasiou promising "full support" to the Greek King and the new regime but demanding full tranquillity among Greek elements.

New Princess Is Born To Danish Royal Heir, States Local Legation

A second Princess was born to Their Royal Highnesses, the Crown Prince Frederick and Princess Ingrid of Denmark on April 29, according to the Danish Legation. The first Princess was born to the royal couple in 1940. Crown Prince Frederick was born on March 11, 1899 and was wedded to Princess Ingrid of Sweden on May 24, 1935.

ARMY ACES ATTACK HENGYANG AIRFIELD

Runway of U.S. Air Force's Advance Base Blasted While Foe Plane Is Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 2.—In their attack on the Hengyang airfield, Hunan Province, powerful advance air base of the American force in China, late last night, Japanese Army Air Units blasted a part of the runway there, set ablaze an airplane of unknown category on the ground and also caused fires to break out at two of the military installations attached to the airfield. In spite of vigorous counter-attacks launched by powerful enemy fighter planes and severe anti-aircraft fire, all the Japanese planes returned safely.

Kiangan Airfield Raided

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 1.—Japanese bomber and fighter plane units carried out a surprise raid on the enemy airfield at Hsingan, 200 kilometers south of Sian, Shensi Province, at 12:34 p.m. yesterday.

Due to the accurate bomb-hits scored on the runway, the airfield was completely unfit for use while the Japanese fighters engaging seven P-40's that rose to meet them, shot down one plane in aerial combat. An enemy transport plane on the field that attempted to flee was also smashed.

The enemy anti-aircraft fire proved weak and ineffective and all of the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

STETTINIUS NOT SEEING DE GAULLE IN MOROCCO

Ascribed to Anger of U.S. Over Ousting of Giraud From French Rebel Committee

Special

LISBON, May 1.—Conflict of Anglo-American interests in North Africa has again been indicated during the visit of Edward Stettinius, U.S. Undersecretary of State, to Morocco, according to dispatches received here.

Reuter diplomatic correspondent took particular note of the news that Stettinius had taken no steps to meet General Charles de Gaulle of the French Committee for National Liberation. He attributed this to the United States Government's anger at the way De Gaulle treated General Henri Giraud, another French rebel leader, who was recently ousted from the position of commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the French Committee. The spokesman added, however, that Stettinius had visited Morocco to confer primarily with W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Moscow.

Meanwhile, an Algiers report revealed that Emmanuel Dastier, Commissioner of Interior of the French Committee, declared at a press conference today that the restrictions imposed in London on diplomatic privileges and communications of foreign diplomats in London would seriously weaken the Committee's resistance against Germany.

Sees Anti-Axis Attaches

Special

LISBON, May 1.—Raffael Duque, Portuguese Minister of Economics, today received in conference British commercial attache Nicholls and American commercial attache Dickens. Economic circles here were of the opinion that the question of Portugal's trade with Germany was the subject of the conference.

U.S. Warship Sunk

Special

LISBON, May 1.—The sinking of a United States warship at Gaeta Bight, Italy, with 498 officers and sailors who went down with the ship was admitted by the U.S. Navy Department today. No other details were given.

NIPPON FORCES SINK ONE ENEMY CRUISER AND BLAST CARRIER

Imperial Headquarters' Communique Reveals Large Warship Damaged Off Hollandia

Air Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces sank an enemy cruiser and damaged one large warship—probably an aircraft carrier—in their assault against an enemy task force along the coast west of Hollandia, New Guinea Island, on the night of April 27, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3 p.m. Tuesday.

The same communique further revealed that an enemy task force, on April 30, appeared south of the Caroline Islands and bombed the Truk Islands on April 30 and May 1 and also bombarded the Mortlock Islands on May 1.

Intercepting this task force, Japanese Air and Land Units damaged one enemy aircraft carrier in addition to shooting down 30 odd planes, the communique disclosed.

It was also revealed that some damage was sustained by our ground facilities.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m. May 2

"1. Our Air Units attacked an enemy task force along the coast west of Hollandia on the night of April 27 and sank one cruiser and damaged one large warship (most probably an aircraft carrier).

"2. On April 30 an enemy task force appeared in the waters south of the Caroline Islands and bombed the Truk Islands on April 30 and May 1 and also bombarded the Mortlock Islands.

"Our Air and Land Units intercepted the enemy, damaging one aircraft carrier and shooting down 30 odd enemy planes.

"On our side some damage was done to ground facilities."

Bad Weather Prevails

Having given a wide berth to Wewak and Madang, not ready to attempt a break-through of these strongly-defended positions, the enemy, in an endeavor to menace these islands from the rear landed about one division early on the morning of April 22 near Hollandia and Eitape on New Guinea under cover of a powerful task force. Since then the enemy strength has been steadily reinforced, as already announced by the Imperial Headquarters.

The Japanese Air Force on New Guinea, which had been waiting for an opportunity to strike at the enemy in concert with the land troops since April 22, intercepted the enemy force on the night of April 27 and, in the course of a terrific attack, sank one enemy cruiser and scored a hit with a torpedo and damaged a large warship most probably an aircraft carrier.

Since the enemy landing on April 22 the weather over New Guinea had been inclement and even upon receipt of the report of the enemy attack it had been difficult to go out and give battle by air. Thus the Japanese waited until April 27 when weather conditions somewhat improved to take the enemy by surprise. The results obtained are all the more remarkable in that the weather was still unfavorable and the battle took place at night.

Enemy Counter-Attacked

Seeking a chance to attack the Marshall Group after persistent bombings of the Truk and Mereyon Islands, the American forces dispatched a task force with 10 odd plane carriers and battleships as its mainstay to a point south of the Caroline Islands on April 30.

It was on this day and May 1 when the enemy, with its carrier-borne planes, bombed the Truk Islands while, on the latter day, the foe task force bombarded the Mortlock Group.

Having completed all preparations in anticipation of an enemy assault, the Imperial Japanese land, sea and air forces in these areas contacted the enemy task force soon after receiving reports of the appearance of the enemy and launched furious attacks, damaging one enemy aircraft carrier and shooting down 30 odd aircraft. The spirited counter-attack by the Japanese Army, Navy and Air Units succeeded in putting to rout the enemy task force.

Press Comments

Tuesday, May 2

PROGRESS IN COORDINATION OF JAPAN-MANCHOUKUO ECONOMY

MAINICHI—The inseparable unity of economic relations between Japan and Manchoukuo has been strengthened more than ever by recent measures, including the reciprocal exemption of customs duties.

Manchoukuo has been supplying Japan with such important raw materials as iron, coal, etc. in increasing quantities while Japan has been sending to Manchoukuo the materials and funds needed for the development of resources and industries indispensable for production of the necessary goods. At the same time, Japan has been supplying Manchoukuo with the materials necessary to stabilize the living of the people and to increase the combined economic strength of Japan and Manchoukuo. It has been found, however, that the transit of materials between Japan and Manchoukuo must be rendered more efficient so as to contribute to the increase in the fighting strengths of the two countries. Thus, the measure to remove the tariff wall between them will simplify import and export procedures and markedly expedite the exchange of materials between the two great East Asiatic nations.

Japan had hitherto enforced special treatment on an extended scale in regard to a wide range of articles produced in the Kwantung Leased Territory and Manchoukuo so as to simplify and speed up imports. On the part of Manchoukuo it is inevitable for her to be affected financially by the present measure, but in the 12 years that have gone by, her finances have been markedly strengthened, while the economic strength of the nation has so increased that her tariff revenue has been reduced to only about 20 per cent of her entire income. Moreover, part of the reduction in revenue through the removal of tariff is to be met with the invocation of the internal economic equalization fund. The common price level between the two countries is also expected to be maintained through this measure. It is now hoped that other measures still necessary to assure the economic coordination of Japan and Manchoukuo will be quickly undertaken.

Also, in regard to funds covering the goods exchanged between the two countries, the various inconveniences that had hitherto existed have been removed in the same series of measures, including the placing of remittances permitted under the Financing Adjustment Law outside the scope of application of the Exchange Control Law, thus removing the troublesome procedures involved. It will be up to the two nations to make joint efforts so as to assure the smooth working of the new measures.

WHAT BRITISH EMPIRE CONFERENCE SUGGESTS

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The British Empire Conference held in London is the first since the outbreak of the current war and the agenda is reported accordingly to be pivoted on the strengthening of cooperation among the members of the Empire and respect for the autonomy of the Dominions for the sake of war prosecution. Thus, the outcomes of the conference are expected to exercise far-reaching effects on the future destiny of the British Empire.

In the current World War, the various Dominions have been taxed with war burdens heavier than they could bear and their troops have always been sent to the first line to be sacrificed for the sake of Britain. Moreover, the strategic situation has become quite desperate and it has even become necessary to strengthen their home defenses. It is natural, in the circumstances, for the Dominions to seek the formation of foundations for self-defense and independent action. A good instance of this can be seen in the Canberra agreement that was recently concluded by which Australia and New Zealand took the first step toward autonomy and independence in the name of joint defense.

In addition, the intensified advance of the United States upon the British Dominions is an important factor in this tendency for the latter to band together and for activist elements to rise in the Dominions for complete freedom from Britain. It is clear, therefore, that the Dominions at the Empire Conference will seek to establish their autonomy on a firmer basis than ever before in return for the cooperation they are giving to Britain for the prosecution of the war.

In a recent speech in Parliament, Prime Minister Churchill took pains to play up to the Dominions but no sooner had he done so than he declared: "The view has often been expressed that the Dominions are fruit that drop off when ripe, but nothing could be more erroneous." From this it is clear that Churchill's intention is to have Britain act as if she were wholly in favor of respecting the autonomous rights of the Dominions but in reality to drive the Dominions to make further war efforts as members of the Empire.

In spite of the outward concessions that Britain will make in the Empire Conference, it is held inevitable that disputes and friction should arise in the course of the talks. Even if the difficulties are overcome, it is not likely that any complete settlement will be reached as the Dominions insisting upon the maintenance of their own rights and their positions regardless of the needs of others. In this circumstance, should the British Government impetuously seek to increase the fighting strength of the Empire by further demands for cooperation on the part of the Dominions, the Dominions are likely to be further alienated from Britain.

The first prerequisite for Britain, if she is to increase the solidarity of the Empire, is to secure results in actual combat. No conferences to exercise political wiles will be of much use at this stage, especially when such conferences are likely to bring dissension and leave the roots of future evils. It is because of this consideration that the Empire Conference, which had been rumored from time to time, has not taken place up to now. The decision of the British Government now, to hold such a conference even at the risk of dissension and friction, is no doubt motivated by the steady approach of the World War to a crisis, the increasing need for carrying out the Second Front campaign and an intensified offensive on Japan. A closer look will reveal that the manpower resources of Britain have reached a limit and her dependence on the manpower resources of the Dominions has become greater. Churchill in his frantic endeavors not to become the "liquidator of the British Empire" is growing more and more anxious to maintain the allegiance of the Dominions and to secure their war cooperation. The floundering of the British Empire in its last days has thus been unmistakably exposed to view.

BENNETT MAY EXPOSE AUSTRALIA'S WEAKNESS

Ex-Commander of Aussies in Singapore Plans to Write Several Articles

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 1.—Lieutenant-General Gordon Bennett, who was Commander of the Australian Forces in Malai at the time of the fall of Singapore, and who has just retired, declared today that he may expose the "shocking weaknesses in Australia's present military system," according to dispatches reaching here.

"I came back from Singapore two years ago when Australia was in dire peril solely with the object of giving warning about the Japanese methods so that I could go back to Malai to rescue the fine troops we had left there," he said.

"I exposed the weaknesses of the 'Brisbane' line theory in time to have plans altered so that we fought in New Guinea and not on the outskirts of Brisbane. Then I was sidetracked to west Australia and not given opportunity of applying the lessons we learned in our costly experience in Malai."

Indicating that he will write several articles for the press, he stated, "I will have the opportunity of exposing the shocking weaknesses that exist in our present military system."

MANCHOUKUO ANNOUNCES ARMY PERSONNEL SHIFTS

Domei

HSINKING, April 30.—The Department of Military Affairs today announced that General Chiang Wen-chu, Commander of the Fourth Military District Headquarters, was appointed Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty under date of April 28, succeeding Chi Hsing who was recently appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

The announcement also revealed that Lieutenant-General Li Wer-lung, Commander of the Sixth Military District Headquarters, and Major-General Chia Hua-shieh, Commander of the Ninth Brigade, were appointed as Commanders of the Fourth and Sixth Military Districts Headquarters respectively.

The investiture for the three generals was held on April 28 at 3 p.m. at the East Chamber of the Imperial Palace attended by Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui and General Hsing Shih-lien, Minister of Military Affairs.

Tani Arrives in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 1.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, who is on an inspection tour of Soochow, arrived here this afternoon by train. He is scheduled to remain until May 5 during which time he will confer with prominent Chinese leaders here.

JEWS ENDANGERING HUNGARIAN SAFETY

Restrictions Made Necessary By Their Action in Undermining Public Morale

Special

LISBON, May 1.—Measures against the Jews in Hungary by the Sztojay Government would probably never have taken place were it not for the cunning system of whispering propaganda organized by the Jews during the first years of the war, a Transocean correspondent reports from Budapest.

He said that this defeatist propaganda was to be heard daily in cafes, in family and commercial talks, or in stores and was continually supplemented by more or less open espionage activity which threatened the Hungarian success in the war.

When the Sztojay Government came into office, it was clear that the situation demanded the promptest action. In view of the power which the Jews had on public life and economy of the country, it was necessary to abolish every political influence as well as that hindering the war economy and also to prevent sabotage by the Jews.

The correspondent recalled that this principle was guiding all the measures against the Jews in Hungary beginning with prohibiting the Jews from the use of the telephone and radio service to the banishment of Jews from press, theater, film, and literature as well as commerce and economy.

These measures were supplemented by travel restrictions and bans placed on memberships of societies to prevent uncontrolled gatherings. Also the Jews were made to wear a visible yellow Jewish star which would make them recognizable as political infection carriers and Jews in war zones were interned in camps.

The correspondent then cited the tremendous sway wielded by the Jewish population on public opinion through their participation and influence in various professions. He said that 37.6 per cent of the physicians were Jews, 53 per cent lawyers, in the literary and art fields 25 per cent and 30 per cent in the press.

He added that in Budapest alone 18,000 of about 30,000 retail stores had to be closed because their owners were Jews. In Hungarian industry, which is controlled by a few big banks and trust houses, the Jewish upper class formerly held absolute sway.

It is also to be noted, the correspondent added, that the lessening of food rations for Jews is felt in Hungary as especially adapted to the circumstances as it is generally known that the Jews not only managed the black market up till now but thanks to their financial means bought up large stocks for themselves. Consequently, it is the general belief that the Jews will not starve in the future because their pantries are still well filled.

TESTS PROVE SUPERIORITY OF HORAI RICE IN JAVA ISLE

Experiments Show That Two Crops of Imported Variety Can Be Grown in 1 Year

Domei

MAGELANG, May 1.—The indisputable superiority of Horai rice to Java's local varieties was proved in experiments carried out three times consecutively by the agricultural experimental station here.

The experiments were started in October, 1942, and nine varieties of Horai rice and two varieties of local rice were used.

The crop reaped in the middle of January the following year averaged only 40.52. The second experiment was held in March to July the same year, with the result that Horai rice attained 63.89 against the local varieties' 39.21.

The third experiment, which began in September last year, registered an average crop of 39.99 for local varieties, with Horai rice soaring to 82.51.

The experiments also revealed that only a short period of 120 days were needed for one crop of Horai rice, thus rendering possible at least two crops a year.

Encouraged by such favorable results, agrarian experts are at present engaged in the fourth experiment, while provincial authorities are redoubling their efforts to make a general use of Horai seeds among the local farming population.

Turkish Territory Violated

Special

LISBON, April 30.—Foreign planes today violated Turkish neutrality, an Ankara report disclosed. The machines flew over the Bosporus on the Asiatic side of the straits at about 1 p.m. at a high attitude so that only the noise of their motors could be made out, the dispatch said.

Panzer Run by Radio Blasts Yank Houses In Nettuno Campaign

Special

BERLIN, May 1.—A radio-controlled German midget panzer of the "Goliath" type yesterday made a surprise attack and entered a strongly fortified enemy stronghold in the Nettuno beachhead, according to a dispatch from the front. The entire action lasted but 10 minutes and groups of houses occupied by United States troops were blown up. A German shock detachment had crawled behind the enemy's strong point during the night and had isolated that area in order to prevent survivors from escaping. After the destruction wreaked by the Goliath, a number of prisoners were captured. The latest action was the tenth successful engagement carried out by German Goliath troops on the Nettuno front.

---

23 ENEMY VESSELS SUNK DURING APRIL

34 Damaged by Reich Navy, Luftwaffe; 1,392 Hostile Planes Also Shot Down

Special

BERLIN, May 1.—The German navy and Luftwaffe sank in April 23 anti-Axis freighters and troop-transports totaling 153,820 tons and 34 enemy ships aggregating 227,000 tons were damaged, according to the German war bulletin issued today.

Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe correspondent of the Interninf revealed that the Anglo-American air forces lost in the course of April at least 1,392 machines during their large-scale attacks against the Reich territory and the Balkans.

Of the total, 1,126 were four-engined bombers. Enemy machines brought down over the occupied western regions and Italy are not included in the count.

Military quarters here stress that this shows the actual losses sustained by the British and American air-forces in encounters with the German, Fascist Italian, Rumanian, Hungarian and Bulgarian anti-aircraft defense to have been much greater.

It is further pointed out that these figures are taken from the reports of the German supreme command, which invariably confine themselves to announcing the number of enemy planes shot down on the previous day and only publish supplementary information on rare occasions when subsequently known results show an increase in the number of machines downed.

PETAIN THANKS PARISIANS

Praises Their Calmness During Recent Anglo-American Bombing

Special

VICHY, April 28.—Marshal Henri Petain, French Chief of State, today sent a message of thanks to the Paris population for the enthusiastic welcome they accorded him when he went there to attend a state funeral for victims of a recent Anglo-American terror raid.

In his message the Marshal said, "I will always remember your sorrow and the ruins, the dead and the wounded," adding that he was deeply impressed by the qualities of the people who bore such trials in a dignified and calm manner. He stated that Frenchmen were strengthened by rising above themselves in disaster and that "from this contact with the people I derive fresh strength for mastering the tasks set before me."

Death Penalty Ordered for Draft-Dodgers As Infractions in Chungking Army Mounts

Special

SHANGHAI, May 1.—Faced with increasing cases of draft-dodging, the Chungking regime has enforced a law prohibiting the use of substitutes for army enlistment under penalty of death, according to the Chungking radio.

It was reported that despite the efforts of the authorities, the number of mercenary substitutes who have taken the places of men called up for war service continues to increase. It was added that the making of arrangements between the draftees and their substitutes has become a profitable business for many persons.

Under the new law, not only the draft-dodgers but also the people taking their places will be dealt out severe punishment. Military inspectors responsible for encouraging substitution will also be subject to heavy penalties while those giving information on such cases will be given suitable rewards.

It is also disclosed that the Chiang regime has passed another law prohibiting the maltreatment by officers of the enlisted men who fail to produce gifts of money and commodities as well as the keeping of coolies by the officers for personal use.

The Chungking radio said that that the newly-enlisted men, contrary to orders issued by the Seventh War Zone Headquarters, usually carry no war equipment while on the march but are, instead, loaded with goods which the officers wish to sell or have bought. This practice has been banned by the new law as cruelty to the soldiers. The law also calls for advance payment of wages to coolies in order to prevent the officers from pocketing some of the money due these workers.

Death penalty or penal servitude of over 10 years has been stipulated for the Chungking officers who accept bribes and commit other irregularities. Meanwhile, it is also reported that a law stipulating stricter adherence to working hours has been enacted.

BRITISH SOLDIERS SUFFER IN MORALE

Feel They Placed Between Two Grindstones, Soviets and Americans, Germans Say

Special

BERLIN, May 1.—The fighting qualities of the British soldier are better than the American's because he feels that he is being slowly but surely ground between two huge grindstones, one American and the other Soviet, according to Transocean correspondent Guenther Weber in Italy. The correspondent said that the fighting qualities of the Axis and anti-Axis forces would be an important factor in the impending big battle in the south.

Correspondent Weber pointed out that the performances of the anti-Axis forces were more subject to change because they were composed of troops of a dozen nationalities, while Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's army force was united, being made up of Germans and lately Italian volunteers. Of the anti-Axis troops in Italy, the fighting qualities of the British were the best, the correspondent said, adding that in the south Italian fighting the British had fought stubbornly. But they seemed to feel that they were placed between two grindstones, namely the United States and the Soviet Union, between which the British Empire and the strength of the British people were being slowly but surely pulverized, the correspondent said. He expressed his opinion that thus, the fighting morale of the British appeared to be an outcome of the will to refuse being crushed between these allies rather than any feeling of hatred for the Germans.

Since the fighting in Sicily, the correspondent stated, the British have been sent into action whenever the situation was most difficult and have been asked by the Americans to make the supreme sacrifice in blood. As far as the Americans were concerned death on a faraway European battlefield was not meant for them. Therefore they would like to have technical and material weapons speak the first word and only be the men at the lever of a technical war. The correspondent pointed out that therefore the American war conduct adhered to a large extent to the slogan, "safety first."

The correspondent declared that indications were that the American soldier made no secret of his growing disappointment with the Italian campaign.

EGYPT BEING THREATENED WITH CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

Health Minister Warns Parliament Invasion Likely If People Not Fed Better

Special

LISBON, April 30.—Cholera epidemic will invade Egypt if the people are not fed better, declared Egyptian Health Minister Dr. Al Wakil before Parliament today, it is reported from Cairo.

He expressed fear that Egypt will be afflicted with a grievous cholera epidemic before long as cholera was already infesting the countries bordering in the south of Egypt and it would soon penetrate to Egypt if the people do not get enough nourishment.

One deputy pointed out that many people in the territories in upper Egypt were observed dying of famine and he said that medicines were sent there but the lack of food was the actual problem. He also reported of cases where the sick who were given medicine cried, "I do not want medicine, I want bread."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 1

No major fighting operations took place at Sebastopol and at the front between the mouth of the Dniester and the Carpathians. South of the upper Dniester and southwest of Kovel, our troops succeeded in gaining further ground with our bomber and battleplane squadrons in the Kovel area attacking enemy battery positions as well as tank concentrations and columns of vehicles. They destroyed 23 Soviet guns and many vehicles.

Our heavy bombers last night effectively attacked the Zdolbunovo traffic junction south of Rovno and the bombing of enemy railway traffic in several sectors of the Southern Front was successfully continued. Between Vitebsk and Poletsk, local Soviet attacks were repulsed and enemy artillery deployment positions dispersed.

In the Nettuno beachhead, a German assault troop blew up several enemy pill-boxes and wiped out the occupants in embittered fighting at close quarters while a German battleplane formation effectively attacked enemy artillery and A.A.-gun positions. Seven enemy planes were down by German and Fascist fighters as well as by the flak over northern Italy.

British bombers attacked a German hospital ship in St. Malo harbor on April 29. The vessel which was distinctly marked was damaged by machine-gun and cannon fire from the British planes.

The enemy yesterday lost nine planes attacking localities in the occupied Western districts. British raiders bombed Western Germany last night.

In the fight against the Anglo-U.S. supply lines, the Luftwaffe and our Navy during April sank 23 enemy freighters and transport ships totaling 153,820 tons. Also, 34 enemy ships totaling 227,000 tons were severely damaged by bombs and torpedo hits and the sinking of many of these damaged vessels may safely be assumed. Moreover, 27 enemy destroyers and escort vessels, one minesweeper and seven torpedo-boats while five enemy destroyers and nine torpedo-boats were damaged in the same month.

DOMINION LEADERS HOLD FIRST PARLEY

Churchill Presides at Empire Conference; Indian Delegates, Amery Also Present

Special

LISBON, May 1.—The first meeting of the Empire Conference in London was held on Sunday with Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the chair, it is reported from London.

It was officially announced that all the meetings will be private but that communiques will be issued to keep the public informed of the subjects under discussion.

A London dispatch to Stockholm today, meanwhile, stated that Churchill presided today at the inaugural meeting of the conference. The British spokesman said that Churchill made a brief speech of welcome to which the dominion Prime Ministers replied and added that their speeches "gave the general impression of unity of outlook and were regarded as a very good augury for the success of the talks."

India's two representatives on the war cabinet of Maharajah of Kashmir and Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, were present at the inaugural meeting of the conference, it is also reported from London.

They will take part in future discussions of subjects which especially affect them although no definite list of topics in which they will participate has yet been drawn up.

ENEMY PLANES FURNISH SCRAP METALS FOR REICH

Domei

BERLIN, April 29.—In their repeated raids on the European Continent, the air forces of the anti-Axis nations are all unknowingly supplying Germany with a substantial quantity of such important war materials as light metals, rubber and ball-bearings.

According to an announcement made by the German military authorities today, the number of large-type bombers of the anti-Axis nations downed on the Continent during the three months ending in March reached 2,300. Since one large-type bomber equipped with four motors yields seven tons of light metals, the 2,300 enemy bombers downed during that short period, supplied the munitions plants of Germany with 16,000 tons of light metal, an amount sufficient to produce 15,000 fighter planes.

For the purpose of reclaiming important materials from the enemy planes downed on the Continent, the German military authorities have appointed special parties. In anticipation of the formation of the Second Front which should supply Germany with millons of ball-bearings not to mention a great quantity of precious rubber and light metal, the German military authorities have recently stationed a larger number of such war material reclamation groups along the coast of the European Continent.

NANKING EXTENDS RULE ON CURRENCY

Exchange Period for New Notes Revised in Huaihai to Meet Local Conditions

Domei

NANKING, April 30.—Although April 30 had been officially set as the last day for exchange of Federal Reserve Bank notes with Central Reserve Bank notes in Huaihai Province, the latter to be the sole legal currency in circulation from May 1, the National Government has decided to extend the period of exchange till May 31 in Hsuchow, Haichow, Suhsien, Lienyun and other important districts and to September 30 in other parts of the province.

The exchange of notes, so far, has progressed fairly satisfactorily but in view of the special condition of the province, being located between the northern and southern economic zones of China and also of the fact that Central Reserve Bank notes have not yet been thoroughly introduced to farming districts, the National Government has decided to take this step. Despite this extension of the exchange period, all payments to Government and public offices are to be made in Central Reserve Bank notes on and after May 1.

Regarding the extension of the exchange period, the Japanese Embassy at Nanking issued the following statement:

"The exchange of Federal Reserve Bank notes with Central Reserve Bank notes in Huaihai Province was to end on April 30, but the National Government of China has decided to extend the exchange period for another month in Hsuchow, Haichow, Lieayun and Suhsien, and for five months in other districts. Thus, the circulation of Federal Reserve Bank notes will be prohibited after June 1 in the above-mentioned cities and after October 1 in other parts.

"This step taken by the National Government reveals the healthy development of its financial policy, as do the maintenance of the rate of 100 yuan to 18 yen in the exchange of the Central Reserve Bank Note and the Federal Reserve Bank Note and the removal of restrictions on remittances to North China. Japan rejoices in the adoption of this policy and will fully cooperate with the National Government in executing the new decision."

CHUNGKING ENCOUNTERING TOUGH YEAR, SAYS WEI

Increasing Economic Difficulties Given as Reason by Envoy Back in U.S.

Special

LISBON, April 30.—Chungking expects this year to be the "hardest year of the war in Asia" because of the increasing economic difficulties facing the Government, Wei Tao-ming, Chungking Ambassador to the United States, who has just returned to Washington from Chungking, told the press conference today.

Wei said that he brought a message from Chiang Kai-shek to President Roosevelt which he will deliver when the President returns to Washington.

Asked whether Chungking authorities were taking any new steps to combat inflation, he replied that it was caused by the lack of necessary goods and therefore cannot be relieved except by getting in goods from the outside. It is reported that the general impression created by Wei's statements was extremely pessimistic.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL . . ¥135,000,000

President:
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President:
ZENSAKU SEKINE
Managing Directors:
KENKICHI TAKAGI
YUZURU KIMURA
KANOH SHUNDO
SHINPEI WATANABE

HEAD OFFICE:
6, Marunouchi 1-chome,
Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO

BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Kichijoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama, Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka,

---

CHEN PLEDGES CO-EFFORT

Newly-Appointed Governor of Kwangtung Province Assumes Post

Domei

CANTON, May 1.—Chen Chun-pu, newly-appointed Governor of Kwangtung Province, announced his assumption of office, today, at a ceremony held at the Provincial Government Office. After the ceremony, he made the following statement to the press:

"Canton is the cradle of the Chinese Revolution, and, as President Wang Ching-wei has stated, the peace movement originated here. I intend to follow the ideas and policies of the former Governor and am determined to carry out the peace zone movement, to perfect the three-year program of economic construction in the province and to revive Kwangtung as a supply base for the War of Greater East Asia with the cooperation of all provincial officials and the authorities of our ally, Japan."

MUSEUMS, LABORATORIES BEING EXPANDED IN JAVA

Plans Set to Make Bandoeng The Isle's Center of Scientific, Cultural Study

Domei

BANDOENG, May 1.—Museums, laboratories and libraries here are being opened or expanded in order to make this city the center of scientific and cultural study in Java.

Outstanding among recent developments are the opening of the Volcano Research Laboratory, a laboratory for mineral research of the Southern Regions, a training institute for mineral experts and a Geological Research Station.

Meanwhile, the Bandoeng branch of the Transportation Department recently opened a part of its building as a technical science museum mainly for use by Indonesian technicians.

Already, 1,160,000 books have been collected for the museum's library, while many more are forthcoming from various Government archives scattered over the island.

A party of scouts are touring the island in search of books and documents on technology. The library is said to be the first of its kind in Java.

Also, work is underway to expand the Java Campaign Memorial Museum which will be the source of inspiration for the people engaged in the construction of New Java.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) . . ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥150,000,000
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA, S. AKAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron K. Iwasaki, Baron I. Morimura, T. Okubo, J. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura.
Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), [illegible], Shanghai, Shaohsing, [illegible], Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Shwebo, Toungoo, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjoeng-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, [illegible], Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, [illegible], Bogor, Djakarta, (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Soerabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuala-Belait, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawau.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted

MANCHOU PROGRESS ASTOUNDS AQUINO

Unity and Cooperation With Japanese Residents Lauded By Philippine Leader

Domei

HSINKING, May 1.—"I have been here only 24 hours but everything that I've seen so far completely dwarfs all I had imagined," stated Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly and head of the Special Philippine Mission now on a tour of inspection in Manchoukuo, at an interview with the press.

Speaking in Spanish, and in complete defiance of the battery of news photographers, Speaker Aquino declared that incomparable progress had been achieved by Manchoukuo in in the short span of 10 years—progress that is without precedent in the whole world.

Telling of his impressions, he said that he had been struck upon arrival by the spirit of cooperation and unity existing between the Japanese and the Manchoukuo Governments and the support accorded by the people of Manchoukuo to the administration. Turning to the question of special progress in Manchoukuo, he declared that he could not believe that several years ago more than half a million bandits roved throughout the country disturbing public peace.

"Economic progress in Manchoukuo is the fruit of social progress and the present prosperity in Manchoukuo is a reflection of the achievements attained in the social field by Manchoukuo in the short years since her birth," stated the Philippine leader. In conclusion, he voiced appreciation for the hearty reception accorded the mission upon its arrival by both official and unofficial circles alike.

MEMORIAL RITES HELD FOR WAR DEAD AT NARA

Education Minister Okabe and Buddhist Priests Attend Function at Horyuji Temple

Memorial services for the war dead were solemnized at the Horyuji Temple in Nara Prefecture on Monday at 10 a.m. attended by Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe and Buddhist priests throughout the country. The services were officiated by the High Priest of the temple.

In the afternoon, a special conference was held when practical measures to bolster the fighting spirit of 4,300,000 Buddhist followers in Japan and teachers of middle, high and seven national schools by means of itinerant lectures, were fully discussed.

A decision was also reached as to the opening of a training course for Buddhist priests in Nara, Yamaguchi, Toyama, Toyohashi, Sendai and Fukuoka for three days starting from Tuesday.

BARON OKURA GIVEN POST

Named Head of Investigation Research Mobilization Headquarters

With the aim of mobilizing creative ability available from among the people, the Investigation Research Federation was replaced by the Investigation Research Mobilization Headquarters on Sunday, as previously decided at the Cabinet meeting on April 11.

Baron Kinmochi Okura was appointed president of the headquarters and Yutaro Tomita as chairman of the Board of Directors, while Tokujiro Kanamori, Haruo Matsui, Kyuichi Kodama, Monya Kikuchi, and Kanjiro Hara were also named members of the Board of Directors.

Posthumously Decorated

The First Class Order of the Rising Sun and Paulownia with the Grand Cordon was posthumously conferred Tuesday upon the late Privy Councillor Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, whose death took place on May 1, in recognition of his distinguished services rendered to the State.

Worshipping Ise Shrines

The Shinto Federation has decided to launch a movement to bolster the fighting spirit of Shinto followers for ten consecutive days from May 5. On the first day, 13 high priests of different sects will reverently bow in the direction of the Ise Grand Shrines at 9 a.m. the same day, when the high priests will pay their respects to the Inner Shrine.

Inspection Completed

The inspection mission headed by Kamesaburo Yamashita, Administrative Inspector, which since April 23 has been inspecting the naval and military transportation conditions at Fusan and other important ports in Chosen successfully terminated its mission Monday and left Fusan on Tuesday.

Daring Achievements of Kikkawa In Encounters With Enemy Lauded

Late Rear-Admiral Engaged in Total of 35 Naval Battles—His Destroyer Sank 6 Cruisers, 10 Destroyers, One Submarine and 16 Transports

By CAPTAIN MINORU NAKANO

Rear-Admiral Kiyoshi Kikkawa, promoted two ranks by Special Imperial Order, commanded his ship over more than ten thousand square miles of sea and engaged in numberless fierce naval battles. His many daring achievements have caused the fame of the unknown commander of a destroyer of the Japanese Destroyer Squadron to spread far and wide.

All in all, the Rear-Admiral engaged in a total of 35 naval encounters, large and small. In each instance he achieved brilliant results, with a total of 16 enemy ships, six cruisers, 10 destroyers and one submarine sunk. His destroyer alone directly repulsed 641 enemy planes. Nothing seemed impossible for the Rear-Admiral. The shining star of the destroyer squadron, he became the object of profound admiration of the entire squadron.

On November 24 of last year as he was returning after successfully transporting crack units of the Japanese Forces to Buka Island, the destroyer under Rear-Admiral Kikkawa's command, ran into an enemy fleet of eight ships, comprised of cruiser and destroyer units. Rear-Admiral Kikkawa headed his ship straight into the midst of the enemy squadron for a daring close-range attack. A torrential hail of more than 100 enemy shells transformed the indomitable Japanese destroyer into a ball of red-hot flames. Spurred on by the sure-hit fighting spirit of the Japanese Navy, the destroyer plunged headlong into the very heart of the enemy formation and went to its resting place in the depth of the southern seas.

Bowing in sorrowful silence in behalf of my classmates before the heroic spirit of Rear-Admiral Kikkawa, I am determined to crush the enemy and thus avenge the death of the Rear-Admiral. As classmates of Rear-Admiral Kikkawa, we take supreme pride in the great personality of the late Rear-Admiral. At the same time, we offer our highest respects to him as a paramount star of the Japanese Navy.

Knows No Consolation

A letter from one classmate, a staff member of the fleet headquarters on the spot, reads: "On our return trip from Buka Island on a transport assignment, it was most regrettable that we lost a crack destroyer, but the heroic death of Rear-Admiral Kikkawa is a loss that knows no consolation." An officer aboard a comrade ship stated that a terrific explosion was heard following the exchange of fire between Rear-Admiral Kikkawa's destroyer and the enemy fleet. Rear-Admiral Kikkawa and his crew evidently shared the fate of their ship.

"My life is dedicated to the Empire."—these words, ever on the lips of the Rear-Admiral, were the guiding precept that penetrated the very core of Rear-Admiral Kikkawa's life. The spirit of undying loyalty embodied in these words cast a radiance and glory on the 35 battles in which the Rear-Admiral took part following the epochal naval battles of Hawaii and Malai.

Most outstanding of the many resplendent achievements of the Rear-Admiral, as disclosed in the proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Japanese Fleet, were his daring deeds in the Battle Off Bali, the Third Naval Battle of the Solomons, and the landing operations at Torokina, the last to be participated in by the gallant Rear-Admiral.

As Commander of a destroyer of our Destroyer Squadron, Rear-Admiral Kikkawa took part in the Philippines and Malai campaigns. Then in the Amboina and Macassar operations, many were the brilliant achievements credited to him. He also fought bravely in the joint operations of the Army and Navy against Bali Island, previous to the occupation of Java.

After successfully completing the convoy duty for the landing of the Japanese Army Forces on Bali, Rear-Admiral Kikkawa's destroyer, cruising along Lombok Strait, encountered a combined British-Dutch fleet of two cruisers and three destroyers at X hour on the forenoon of February 20. The destroyer commanded by Rear-Admiral Kikkawa assumed an attack position, and opened fire at forty minutes past X a.m.

Ten minutes of fighting sent two enemy destroyers speeding to their watery graves. The third was severely damaged. Then giving hot chase to the two fleeing enemy cruisers, the Rear-Admiral's ship challenged the cruisers to a battle at 3:15 a.m.

Enemy Flees in Confusion

Two more enemy destroyers, taking a different course of action, speeded southward and joined the fighting. The enemy ships, seriously damaged by the shell and torpedo attacks of the Japanese destroyer, fled in confusion under cover of the night.

Though a cruiser is supposed to attack a destroyer, the lone destroyer commanded by Rear-Admiral Kikkawa plunged into the very midst of the enemy fleet of two cruisers and three destroyers. Striking swiftly like a black leopard, his destroyer severely damaged or sent the enemy ships to their watery doom. Rear-Admiral Kikkawa's immovable faith and peerless bravery were exemplified to the fullest degree in this glorious achievement.

With the intensification of the enemy's counter-attacks on Guadalcanal Island of the Solomon Group in August 1942, the war situation in that area assumed increased ferocity. From the end of August till the middle of November, Rear-Admiral Kikkawa was engaged in the most important and dangerous task of transportation in an area aerially controlled by the enemy. Not only did he successfully discharge his weighty mission in defiance of the incessant enemy air attacks which came in more than ten waves, but he also sank one enemy cruiser and one destroyer in close concert with his comrade vessels.

Full apprehensive of the intensified maneuvers of the enemy battleships, cruisers and destroyers in the Solomons area, the Japanese fleet moved out in the devastating operation which resulted in the "Third Battle of the Solomons."

Operating at the head of the Japanese Fleet as commander of a destroyer, Rear Admiral Kikkawa espied the enemy fleet. Immediately signalling to his comrade vessels, he dashed into the midst of the enemy vessels scoring unparalleled achievements which far surpassed the glorious feat accomplished in the Battle Off Bali Island.

Boldly pretending to act in line with the enemy vessels, he calmly discharged one deadly torpedo after another against the enemy vessels which were concentrating their attacks on the Japanese craft. In this ferocious naval encounter, two large enemy cruisers were sunk and one large cruiser and one destroyer were heavily damaged. Thus, not only did he lead the Japanese Fleet to victory, but he drove the enemy into panicky confusion. Only his super-human skill and his many years of experience enabled him to achieve what he did.

Foe Makes Landing

Last November the enemy began to concentrate his total strength available in the South Pacific on the Bougainville Island area. Despite the enormous attrition suffered in the five successive battles from the First Aerial Battle Off Bougainville Island to the Fifth, the enemy daringly effected a landing in the central sector of the western coast of the island, far from the Japanese position where the main Garrison Force was entrenched.

Undoubtedly enraged by this enemy action, the Japanese Forces determined to crush the enemy. Participating in the operations in the Bougainville area, Rear-Admiral Kikkawa, in the face of innumerable obstacles, completed his duty of transporting crack units of the Japanese Ground Forces. He deserves highest tribute for his meritorious contribution to the successful operations in the Bougainville area.

Later, in the wake of the Aerial Battles off Bougainvills Island, he was engaged in transporting supplies to Buka Island to the north of Bougainville Island. After completing his second trip he was heading for home, when he met a gallant death in a fierce encounter with the enemy.

Born of a distinguished family whose ancestors were territorial lords of the Geishu clan, the late Rear-Admiral Kikkawa was brought up from childhood according to the Spartan mode of training. Honest and daring, he was very much like a Japanese Samurai. The very embodiment of loyalty, he was a devoted son to his parents. Because of his cheerful character he was loved by everybody who associated with him. Whenever confronted with obstacles, he was determined and ready to undertake difficult tasks.

Having undergone the stiff training with which the Japanese Navy was determined to disrupt the absurd ratio of 5:5:3 imposed upon Japan at the Washington Conference, he served the Navy for more than 20 years in a destroyer squadron.

It can be mentioned with pride that many of my classmates have become members of destroyer crews. After years of training, they were assigned to the front at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Faithfully living up to the superb tradition of the Japanese Navy, they have been scoring outstanding achievements in all the various theaters of war. More than ten of my classmates have died valiantly in action and have been granted great honors.

We, the classmates of the late Rear-Admiral Kikkawa, are profoundly grateful that he has been promoted by two ranks. Those who have died before him will surely welcome him into the other world, while those who still survive him are burning with an unflinching resolve to serve the nation in the footsteps of our deceased friend.

We greatly regret the loss of Rear-Admiral Kikkawa, but his undying patriotism and fearless valor will not only bolster the traditional spirit of the Japanese destroyer squadron, but his spirit will forever guard the nation to which he dedicated his life.

CHINA YOUTHS OFF FOR NANKING MEET

Taking Part in Camping Activities With Japanese, Germans, Indians and Filipinos

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 2.—A party of 114 members of the local Chinese Youth and Juvenile Corps left for Nanking yesterday morning to participate in collective camping exercises to be held in Nanking today and also a general youth review on May 5, which will be attended by delegates from Chinese youth organizations throughout the nation.

On the night of May 4, delegates of the youth organizations will hold a ceremony honoring the birthday of President Wang Ching-wei.

Fifty-eight members of foreign youth organizations in Shanghai, including 10 Japanese, 28 German, 10 Indian and 10 Filipino youths will leave for Nanking today to take part in the camping exercises and general review.

Most of the representatives of the National Youth and Juvenile Corps have already arrived in Nanking from all provinces and municipalities.

The 114 local representatives to the forthcoming youth rally have undergone vigorous training under the watchful eye of directors during the past few days. On the morning of April 30, Wu Peng-fei, captain of the local Youth Corps, led the members in a review held at Jessfield Park with Lieu Tang-shan, vice-commander of the Chinese Model Youth Corps, taking the salute on behalf of Mayor Chen Kung-po, Commander of the Youth Corps, who is now staying in Nanking.

Shidehara Quits Post

Dr. Tan Shidehara, director of the Training Board of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, was relieved of his post at his own request, it was announced on Monday. For the time being Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, will attend to the duties of the vacated office as acting director.

Chungking Orders Evacuation

Special

CANTON, May 1.—Mayor Ho Kuo-kuang of Chungking has issued an emergency decree ordering those citizens who have no urgent business to evacuate the city by May 10, according to a report from Chungking.

Baby Princess Named Yasuko in Ceremony; Various Gifts Granted

The baby Princess who was born to Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Mikasa on April 26 was named Yasuko, the Imperial Household Department announced on Tuesday. The naming ceremony was conducted at the Aoyama Higashi Palace at 9 a.m. the same day. Their Majesties the Emperor Empress and Empress Dowager were pleased to grant various gifts of felicitation to the House of Mikasa. On the auspicious day, gifts were exchanged between the House of Mikasa and other Imperial Houses.

SUMATRA LEADERS HOLD CONFERENCE

Price Control, Food Output Increase and Other Economic Problems Discussed

Domei

MEDAN, May 1.—Various economic problems arising from the rapid development of Sumatra in the two year period under the Japanese Administration were discussed at the important conference of governors and financial advisers of the various provinces of the island.

At the two-day governors' conference held from March 14, increased production of foodstuffs, labor and prices and the building of wooden ships were discussed.

Meanwhile, regulations controlling sales and purchases of commodities, which were enforced on March 15 throughout Sumatra, are generally regarded as a concrete price control measure—one of the four major policies which were exhaustively studied and discussed at the said gubernatorial parley.

The regulations call for governmental purchase of newly-mined gold, further encouragement of savings and issuance of lottery tickets and for the curbing of cornering, hoarding and black market practices.

Through the gradual establishment of official prices, a sufficient supply of necessities at regulated prices will be ensured.

Meanwhile, following the governors' conference, financial advisers of the provinces held meetings during which the working budget of the Japanese Administration for the 1944-45 fiscal year was explained.

The simplified budget for the current year accords considerable elasticity to various measures through the increase in reserve funds. Expenditures for military purposes and self-supporting industries have shown marked increase, and a generous amount has been set aside to increase production of foodstuffs.

Subsidies will also be given Sumatra's petroleum industry—one of the most important sources of revenue under the old Dutch regime.

7 New Bank Advisers Named

Dr. Joji Matsumoto, a member of the House of Peers, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, president of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, Koichi Kawakami, president of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Teruo Akashi, chairman of the Teikoku Bank, Hisomu Sonobe, president of the Yasuda Bank, Hayashi Okahashi, president of the Sumitomo Bank and Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies were appointed advisers to the Bank of Japan on Monday at the expiration of the term of office of five advisers, it was announced by the Finance Ministry on Monday. Including the other two, Takashi Isaka, president of the Japan Securities Corporation and Hideshige Kashiwagi, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the number of advisers has been increased to nine whereas it was seven formerly.

RAILWAY TRAVEL TO BE SIMPLIFIED

Both Train and Express Tickets To Be Purchasable One Day Prior to Departure

In order to simplify and expedite the purchase of railway tickets for those with urgent or vital business necessitating travel, a partial revision will be effected in the certificate system from May 5. The revisions will be made in conformity with the principles of the system enforced on April 1.

Applications for both the railway and express ticket will be accepted on the day previous to the boarding of the train instead of one day before for the train ticket and two days for the express ticket as at present. Railway and express tickets will be issued simultaneously upon approval of the applications. In case it is inconvenient to have both tickets issued at the same time on account of time limits, purchasers may receive one of the tickets the following day.

Applications will be accepted at the stations from noon to 5 p.m. with slight variations in time according to the situation at each station. Railway tickets will be sold at all stations and express tickets at the terminus or stations at which the express trains stop.

Travelers under the certificate system will be limited generally to those traveling on military or official business, removals or for entrance in schools and other reasons demanding the necessity of traveling. The approval of the certificates will be left to the judgment of the station master or other competent railway employee.

RALLY SET AT HIBIYA HALL

To Bolster Fighting Spirit and Increase Wartime Production

The central meeting in connection with the movement to rouse the entire Japanese people to bolster the fighting spirit, increase production, assure food sufficiency and offer prayers for the perfection of national defense will be held at 8 a.m. on May 14 at the Hibiya Public Hall. With the appointment of the chief committee for the movement on March 17 and the sub-committees on the following day, various concrete preparations had been under way with the sub-committees acting as the pivot of activity.

The participants at the meeting will comprise of various persons of Government connections, as well as those with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

General meetings will successively be held in various districts besides Tokyo with the aim to strengthen the movement in those particular areas.

WICHIT INVITES TSUBOKAMI

Former Envoys to Thailand Residing in Tokyo Also Attend

Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan and Mrs. Wichit-Wathakan were host and hostess to Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Bangkok who is now in Tokyo, and all the former Japanese Ministers to Thailand residing in Tokyo including Yasukichi Yatabe and Yasusato Futami and their families at a dinner party given in their honor at the Thai Ambassador's official residence at Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, at 6 p.m. Tuesday. Members of the Thai Embassy were also present at the function.

Koiso to Make Report

General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, left Chosen at 10 a.m. Tuesday for Tokyo by air to make reports to the Throne on the conditions under his jurisdiction, it was announced by the Government-General of Chosen.

Sumo Tourney Opening

The Korakuen Stadium in Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo, replacing the familiar Ryogoku wrestling amphitheater, is to be the new battle grounds for the 10-day summer sumo tournament which is scheduled to open on May 7.

Concert Calendar

The Dai Toa Friendship Concert featuring Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Koscak Yamada, Sunday, May 7, matinee at 1 p.m., soiree at 5 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. Soloist: Miss Teruko Tsuji, soprano. Program: Koscak Yamada's Choreographic Symphony "Mary of Magdala." Koscak Yamada's Symphonic Ballad, "Postomanie" (Hindu legend—poem by Hakushu Kitahara) orchestra with soprano solo. Hikotaro Ichikawa, former Japanese Minister to Iran will speak on the significance of the music for the mutual friendship among the nations of Greater East Asia.

Tenth subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, Wednesday and Thursday, May 10 and 11, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Motonari Iguchi, piano. Program: Akira Ifukube's Symphonic Poem; Berlioz's three pieces from "Damnation of Faust"; Brahms' Piano Concerto No. 2; Wagner's Overture—Tannhaeuser.

The 29th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, Tuesday, May 16, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violin. The program includes Mozart's Symphony No. 41 (Jupiter); Brahms' Violin Concerto in D major; Shinichi Takata's "Sakura".

TŌA KŌTŪ KŌSYA
(East Asia Travel Corporation)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Otemati Nityome, Kozimatiku, TOKYO
LOCAL OFFICES: in almost all the principal cities in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and in the districts in the South.
Aim: Enhancement of Culture and Civilization by TRAVEL, for Which Purpose All Kinds of Travel Facilities and Cultural Information Are offered.

Excellent hotels with standards comparable to the finest in Europe
MEMBER HOTELS

IN JAPAN
AKAKURA
Akakura Teikoku Hotel
AKASHI (Near Kobe)
Kinko Hotel
ASO, Mt.
Aso Kanko Hotel
ASAHIGAWA
Hokkai Hotel
ATAMI
Atami Hotel
Mampei Hotel
BEPPU (Kyusyu)
Kamenoi Hotel
GAMAGORI
Gamagori Hotel
GIFU
Nagaragawa Hotel
GORA (Hakone)
Gora Hotel
HUJI (Fuji) FIVE LAKES
*Huzi (Fuji) New Grand Hotel
(Lake Yamanaka)
Huzi (Fuji) View Hotel
(Lake Kawaguti)
HUKUOKA
Kyosintei Hotel
KAMAKURA
Kamakura Kaihin Hotel
KAMIKOTI (Japan Alps)
*Kamikoti Teikoku Hotel
KARUTA (Near Hukuoka)
Karatu Sea-side Hotel
KARUIZAWA
*Mampei Hotel
*Mikasa Hotel
KOSIEN (Midway between Osaka and Kobe)
Kosien Hotel
KOBE
Hotel Rokko House
Oriental Hotel
Kobe Hotel
Tor Hotel
Yamato Hotel
KYOTO
Kyoto Hotel
Kyoto Station Hotel
Miyako Hotel
MATSUSIMA
*Park Hotel
MIYANOSITA (Hakone)
Huziya (Fujiya) Hotel
MIYAZIMA
Miyazima Hotel
MOGI (Near Nagasaki)
Beach Hotel
NAGASAKI
Hotel New Nagasaki
NAGOYA
Daiti Hotel
Manpei Hotel
Nagoya Hotel
Nagoya Kanko Hotel
NARA
Nara Hotel
NIKKO
Nikko Kanaya Hotel
NOBORIBETU
Noboribetu Grand Hotel
OBAMA (Near Unzen)
Ikkakuro Hotel
OSAKA
Hotel New Osaka
OTARU
Ettyuya Hotel
Hokkai Hotel
OTU (Lake Biwa)
Biwa Hotel
SAPPORO (Hokkaido)
Sapporo Grand Hotel
SIGA KOGEN (Nagano)
Hotel Siga Heights
SIMONOSEKI
Sanyo Hotel
SIZUURA (Near Numazu)
Sizuura Hotel
TAKARAZUKA (Near Kobe)
Takarazuka Hotel
TOKYO
Daiti Hotel
Marunouchi Hotel
Omori Hotel
Sanno Hotel
Teikoku (Imperial) Hotel
Tokyo Tetudo Hotel
Yasima Hotel
TYUZENZI (CHUZENJI) LAKE (Nikko)
Lakeside Hotel
*Nikko Kanko Hotel
UNZEN
Kyusyu Hotel
Midoriya Hotel
Sinyu Hotel
Unzen Hotel
Unzen Kanko Hotel
Yumei Hotel
YOKOHAMA
Hotel New Grand
IN TAIWAN
(Formosa)
TAIHOKU
Taihoku Tetudo Hotel
IN TYOSEN
HEIZYO
Heizyo Tetudo Hotel
HUSAN
Husan Tetudo Hotel
KEIZYO
Hanto Hotel
Tyosen Hotel
RASIN
Yamato Hotel
IN MANCHOUKUO
BOTANKO
Yamato Hotel
DAIREN
Yamato Hotel
HARBIN
Hotel New Harbin
Yamato Hotel
HOSIGAURA (Dairen)
Yamato Hotel
HOTEN (Mukden)
Yamato Hotel
HSINKING
Daiti Hotel
Yamato Hotel
IN CHINA
NANKING
Metropolitan Hotel
PEKING
Grand Hotel de Pekin
Grand Hotel de Wagons Lit
SHANGHAI
Broadway Mansion Hotel
Cathay Hotel
Cathay Mansion
Metropole Hotel
New Asia Hotel
Palace Hotel
SOOCHOW
Lake View Hotel
TSINGTAO
Edgewater Mansions
Sintairiku Hotel
Tsingtao Kanko Hotel

*Open in summer only
For Information please apply to secretary
The Japan Hotel Association
(92 Members in all)
(Care The Bureau of Traffic & Operation, Department of Railway, Tokyo)

Records
Bought and Sold
TEL. (25) 2443
14, JIMBOCHO, 1-CHOME, KANDA
MEIKYOKU-DO

BUDDHIST CHINA—Winter Issue
A quarterly magazine of 84 pages with many pictures of interest. First of its kind in China, published in Chinese and English. Supported by leading Buddhists of Asia.
LEARN about the spread of Buddhism.
SEE what Buddhism can do for you.
LISTEN to the voice of Enlightenment.
READ the articles of the Buddhist scholars of All-Asia.
REALIZE the calming strength of Buddhism; to bring succour to suffering humanity.
Help yourself and others by inward power and knowledge.
A magazine for Buddhists and non-Buddhists.
Publishing Office: 304 Kiangse Road, P.O. Box 596, Shanghai
Subscription Rates (Including Post and Delivery)

	Life Subscription	Annual	Single Copy
Shanghai, Central & South China:	C.R.B. $3.000.00	C.R.B. $100.00	C.R.B. $30.00
North China:	F.R.B. $600.00	F.R.B. $20.00	F.R.B. $6.00
Japan, Manchoukuo & Other Countries:	Yen 600.00	Yen 20.00	Yen 6.00

Classified Ads.
Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate, Wanted
REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

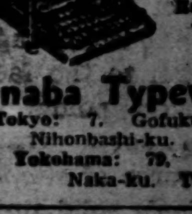
For Sale
1 Small foreign cinema projecting machine, 1 imported set 12 each Table knives, Forks and Spoons, 1 imported set Tea-Coffee accessories, Dress Suits, medium size. Apply Box 499, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
HEALTH Lamp Ultra violet rays in perfect condition. Apply Box 497, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate for Sale
PROPERTY 1,600 tsubo situated at Yamate-cho, Yokohama. Apply to Box 492, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy
USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or phone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Professional Notices
MASSAGE
MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.
MEDICAL
HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukasa, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-[illegible].
PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.
PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National Holiday. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.
DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro, 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General
DENTAL
HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1218, [illegible], 3653.
K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-[illegible].
TYPEWRITERS
INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at reasonable prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.


We sell or exchange New and Used Typewriters.
Agents for Remington, Underwood, Continental Typewriters.
Inaba Typewriter Co.
Tokyo: 7, Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku. Tel. 24-1951.
Yokohama: 79, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku. Tel. 2-[illegible]

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Actual cost of delivery will be charged.
U. GOTO
47 Roppongi-cho, Azabu, TOKYO
(At Roppongi Crossing)
Tel. 48-0055, 0809
Closed on 1st and 3rd Sundays of every month.

Office:............1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer....................SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 362, 386.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1944

The Customs Union With Manchoukuo

The new customs agreement between Japan and Manchoukuo, which went into effect on Monday, serves to bind closer than ever the strong friendship and cooperation which binds the two countries. By the new agreement, which sweeps away all duties on goods exchanged between the two nations for the duration of the war, the flow of vital materials used in East Asia's war for liberation will be further facilitated and that, of course, will result in increasing the effectiveness of the blows delivered against the enemy.

In pace with Manchoukuo's rapid development, both as an agricultural and industrial nation, the volume of goods exchanged between the two nations has been a steadily growing one. Particularly great since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has been the interflow of vital war materials between the two East Asiatic nations. While Japan has shouldered the task of fighting for the liberation of East Asia against the Anglo-American enemy on the front, Manchoukuo has taken upon herself the unspectacular but nevertheless vital duties of supplying various products to make that fighting effective. The flow of goods has not been one-sided, however, for Japan has also been supplying her sister nation with commodities which the latter does not produce. The customs union will speed up the interflow, and speed is an important element in war.

The new agreement, besides serving to to stress once again the close relations between the two nations, is also proof that progress is being made in the economic field in East Asia as well as in the military field. War today, as it is often emphasized, is not fought merely on the battlefield where there is action against each other by the opposing forces. War today embraces all fields of endeavor, among which the economic is one of the vital. Fighting action on the front, to show its true effectiveness, must be fully supported by high home front production. The new agreement, by actually increasing the scope of the economic power backing Japan's fighting forces, is an effective move to keep abreast of the present growing scale of fighting.

Ever since the days of her founding, Manchoukuo has extended true cooperation to Japan and has marched forward militarily, politically and economically in complete collaboration with Japan. With the customs union now effected, Japan and Manchoukuo function in perfect oneness, each enhancing the power of the other and together forming the nucleus of East Asia's growing fighting power. The customs agreement serves to draw attention to the fact that one of East Asia's strongest points is the existence of Manchoukuo as a vast agricultural and industrial source of supplies, which, in view of that nation's solid unity with Japan and the other allied nations of this region, constitutes an invaluable and ever-growing asset in the common task of defending and constructing a Greater East Asia.

Variations on the Atrocity Theme

Imputation of carefully concocted atrocity to any who incur Anglo-American displeasure, together with the blandest assumption of unfailing humanity on their own part, has long been Britain and America's principal propaganda stock in trade. Anglo-American excesses of a barbarity at which a very Attila might hesitate have nevertheless been so numerous, so glaring, so oft-repeated since the outbreak of the present total war that even their one-time allies seem to have awakened at last to shocked realization of the horrendous crime of which none but these inveterate atrocity-mongers themselves are capable.

Much capital was made by British propaganda, it will be remembered, out of the destruction of the stained glass windows of the Cathedral of Rheims in the last war. In Rheims, however, north of the Marne and right in the midst of the firing line, nothing so brittle as the stained glass windows of its cathedral could be expected to remain intact, in however deep respect the holy edifice might be held by the German armies. British propaganda, nevertheless, contrived to present the shattering of these lovely, if distressingly fragile, examples of mediaeval vitreous art as a supreme example of supposed German vandalism. What then must be said of the damage wrought to the superb Cathedral of Rouen, so far remote from any battle front, and the slaughter and maiming of nearly two thousand of that city's defenseless population in a blind bombing raid by Anglo-American air forces a few days ago? British propaganda, of course, serenely ignores it. Presumably cathedral destruction by Britain and America in a country with which neither is at war is no atrocity for these nations, while the slaughter of French civilians from the air may possibly be intended as a little token of Anglo-American friendship towards Britain's ex-ally.

Then there is Paris. In 1940, when the German armies were at the gates of the French capital, France precipitately declared Paris an open city. Germany, with exemplary generosity, respected this declaration and forewent the military advantages its immediate reduction might have brought, out of humane consideration for the civilian population of Paris. Not one German shell was allowed to fall on the French capital, destroy a work of art, or harm a non-combatant. How very different is the situation in Paris to-day! Paris is still an open city. The firing line has receded far away. No stone of the city is, however, respected by the bombs of France's "humane" ex-ally, which now wreak death and destruction there. The killed and maimed in the latest joint Anglo-American raid reach several thousand, and incidentally the stained glass windows of the Sacre Coeur of Montmartre are in fragments. It is, of course, a nice point whether these windows are less sacred than those of Rheims, or whether Roosevelt's undertaking to replace wantonly destroyed historic European works of art with mass-produced substitutes made in America, justifies in Anglo-American eyes a little stained glass window-smashing accompanied by considerable mass murder. But there is no doubt as to the completeness with which circumstances alter cases for the Anglo-Saxon, and British propaganda is quite silent on the subject of stained glass windows to-day.

France, however, is not so silent on these savage raids of which she is the victim. Nor is it surprising that Marshal Petain should bitterly denounce these last Anglo-American attacks on Paris and Rouen, following many another on equally defenseless French cities, as an act of unheard of barbarity. Yet, while the French people may be greatly shocked at the unheard of barbarity of their former friends, they are probably considerably less surprised. France has fought enough wars for and against Britain to know what might be expected of British mercies once French defenses are down.

If, however, it is the intention of Britain and America to open a second front on French soil, it would scarcely seem the most opportune moment for them thus to antagonize the French. A little more humanity in deed, even if only for precaution's sake, a little less humanity in word, might have kept French sympathies on their side. As it is, there must be daily fewer Frenchmen who do not at last realize that France's one hope of salvation lies in full cooperation with Germany, not only to repel the Anglo-American barbarian, but also to build up the new regional order in Europe on which the peace and prosperity of both France and Germany, as well as of all the smaller European nations, so clearly depend.

A Year Ago Today

May 3, 1943

The actual enforcement of the strike of 450,000 soft coal miners in the United States has been postponed for 15 days. The Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers unanimously agreed today to restore all mines closed due to the walk-out by miners for a period of 15 days beginning tomorrow, during which time negotiations will be conducted with the government to reach an agreement with the operators on a new contract.

* * *

The Soviet Union has demanded the reorganization of the Polish refugee regime in London. Despite Anglo-American efforts to conciliate the Soviet Union ever since the severance of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Poland, the Soviet Government is maintaining its resolute attitude.

* * *

The French Government has issued a statement on the U.S. severance of relations with Martinique Island to the following effect: "The United States used economic pressure and threatened the authorities of the Martinique Island in an attempt to make them revolt against the Home Government but seeing that the loyalty of the island to Chief of State Philippe Petain could not be affected, America, in disappointment, resorted to such a step."

The Indonesians Awaken

Active Participation in Local Administration Stirs Up Latent Spirit of Racial Progress

By TETSUO OSANAI
(From the Gaichi Hyoron)

The sincerity and whole-heartedness with which the natives of the Southern Regions are cooperating with the Japanese military administration are seen everywhere one goes. This is the result of their appreciation of the true motives and the moral spirit of the Japanese nation as well as their understanding of our war aims in the current global warfare. At present there are some 2,000,000 square kilometers of territories under the Japanese military administration in the Southern Regions including Malai, North Borneo and the former Netherlands East Indies. In these vast areas, our military administration is carried on with much success under a unified and definite policy, though the peculiar territorial, racial and cultural characteristics of each area are taken into consideration.

I shall attempt to describe in this article the cooperative movement of the natives of the East Indies within the area of our military administration.

The total area of the former Netherlands East Indies is 1,900,000 square kilometers comprising about one-half of the area of the so-called South Seas, and its population is placed at somewhere over 70,000,000 souls. The chief characteristic of the population distribution in this region is that about 70 per cent is concentrated in Java which constitutes only less than seven per cent of the total area. Accordingly, the old Dutch rule was carried on with Java as its center, which other parts of the region were left in their natural primitive conditions. And it is because of the same reason that the organ of the Japanese military administration is located in Java.

Stimulated by Victory

The racial movement of the East Indians was given stimulation by the Japanese victory in the Russo-Japanese War and its actual undertaking was started after the close of that conflict. The first organization formed by this movement was Poediji Oetomo, which was established in 1908, and its initial activity was carried on along cultural lines by intellectual elements. In 1912 the Sarekat-Islam and the Indian party were organized, the former being an organization based mainly on the association of the native printed cotton makers who had been placed in an economic plight by foreign competition. Their daring struggle against the Chinese merchants and devotion to Mohammedanism are noteworthy. At one time they possessed a membership of some 1,500,000, but later lost much of its power and prestige because of a split brought about by the presence of many persons belonging to the extreme left wing. The Indian party once started a radical movement under the leadership of a Eurasian but shortly collapsed because of the arrest of its officials.

As an outcome of these movements, coupled with the thought tendencies in the Netherlands after the outbreak of the First World War, a sort of Peoples' council (Volksroed) came to be established for Java in 1918. One cannot overlook socialism, which exercised an intense influence on the racial movement of that time. In a colony like Indonesia, both racialism and socialism arose in protest against foreign power, and thus there is an essential difference between them and the communism of Western nations. It is for this reason that agitators, except for a few leaders, easily went from communism to racialism, or vice-versa.

The first socialistic body in Java was organized in 1914 with a Dutch communist as its leader, called the Indian Social Democratic party. In 1917, due to the influence of the Russian Revolution, the movement of the extreme radicals became active, and in 1920 the Indian Communist Party was ramified, with the organization of the Sarekat-Islam above noted being especially utilized by them. In 1922 the Indian Labor Union Federation upholding communism was organized and continued to enjoy leadership over all Indonesian social movements up to 1926 when it collapsed due to the occurrence of riots.

Racial Move Starts

In the meantime, the purely racial movement with Soekarno and Hatta as the center came into existence. This movement originated from a study club of intellectuals and students. Soekarno organized in 1927, the Inodesian National party and himself assumed its headship, while Hatta created the Indonesia Association in 1922. Both have absorbed themselves in the racial movement of Indonesia in close cooperation to each other. Soon afterwards Soekarno was placed under arrest and his Indonesian National Party came to an end, but its vice-head, Sartono, following in his footsteps organized the Indonesia party in 1931, which was joined by Soekarno himself after his release from prison. From this party branched out in the following year an organization named Poendidikan National Indonesia, of which Hatta who had just returned from the Netherlands assumed the leadership. Both advocated non-cooperation with the Dutch. While the former included all classes, the latter stressed his movement on the lowest strata of Indonesian society, this being their principal distinction in their movements.

Just as these movements became active, the authorities of the Netherlands East Indies Government decided to suppress them, and in 1933 both Soekarno and Hatta were exiled. After this the non-cooperation movement disappeared from the surface. However, the racial movement smouldered, instead of being extinguished by their exile and in 1939 a federation of Indonesian political organizations known as "Gapi" came into existence, which demanded the establishment of a parliamentary system. Now, in the following year, or to be more exact, on May 10, 1940 the home country capitulated to the German army following the outbreak of the Second European War. After this event, up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia all Indonesian movements were completely suppressed under martial law.

It was on March 31, 1942 that Java was occupied by the Imperial Forces and a glorious dawn came to the 70,000,000 Indonesians. The military administration was established, and in the administration an increasing number of native officials have been appointed and their competence largely widened. The administration of counties and villages is entrusted to the native officials, and despite the decisive stages of war, such important posts as mayorship and the heads of prefectures are mostly filled by them, as indicated by the fact that of 18 cities, 15 have native mayors. This is in sharp contrast with the fact that under the rule of the Dutch, only two local cities had native heads.

Three-Asia Concept

With the enforcement of such a satisfactory administrative system for the Indonesians, their racial movement started anew under a new ideal with the war as its turning point. First, there was born a movement based on three Asiatic conceptions. They are: first, Japan is the mother of Asia; second, Japan is the light of Asia; and third, Japan is the leader of Asia. Before the current war, the former Netherlands East Indies Government tried to impress upon the native peoples the superiority of their forces by scattering "V" marks throughout Java, the letter standing for "victory." Now, the Three-A Movement has proved quite popular with the natives who have responded to it with enthusiasm.

With the progress of construction in Java, there has appeared a growing sentiment among the peoples for a spontaneous movement to cooperate with the Japanese authorities. On December 8, 1942, at the Asia Festival, the Three-A Movement was decided to be replaced by an all-out mobilization movement of the natives, and on March 9, in the following year, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the pacification of Java, it was given a glorious birth.

The new movement has the following slogan: To cooperate with Japan for securing ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia; to assist in the smooth enforcement of the Japanese military administration; and to create a new powerful Java as a member of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region. The movement has the name of "Poetra" and its platforms are as follows:

1. To educate the masses toward the full realization of their mission and their actual duties for the construction of a New Java.
2. To bring about the complete eradication of Anglo-American and Dutch influences.
3. To cooperate in the defense of Greater East Asia.
4. To bring about the elevation and betterment of the qualities of the natives.
5. To promote the mutual understanding between the Japanese and the native peoples.
6. To endure hardships during the wartime.
7. To encourage the study of the Japanese, and the extension of the Malai, languages.
8. To encourage the increase of production and to promote labor efficiency.
9. To bring about the popularization of hygienic ideas and the enhancement of physical education.
10. To cultivate the habit of saving money.

This movement is being led by both Soekarno and Hatta. As to its mechanism, it has its headquarters at Djakarta with branches in 17 provinces and two principalities, and has sub-offices in prefectures and counties.

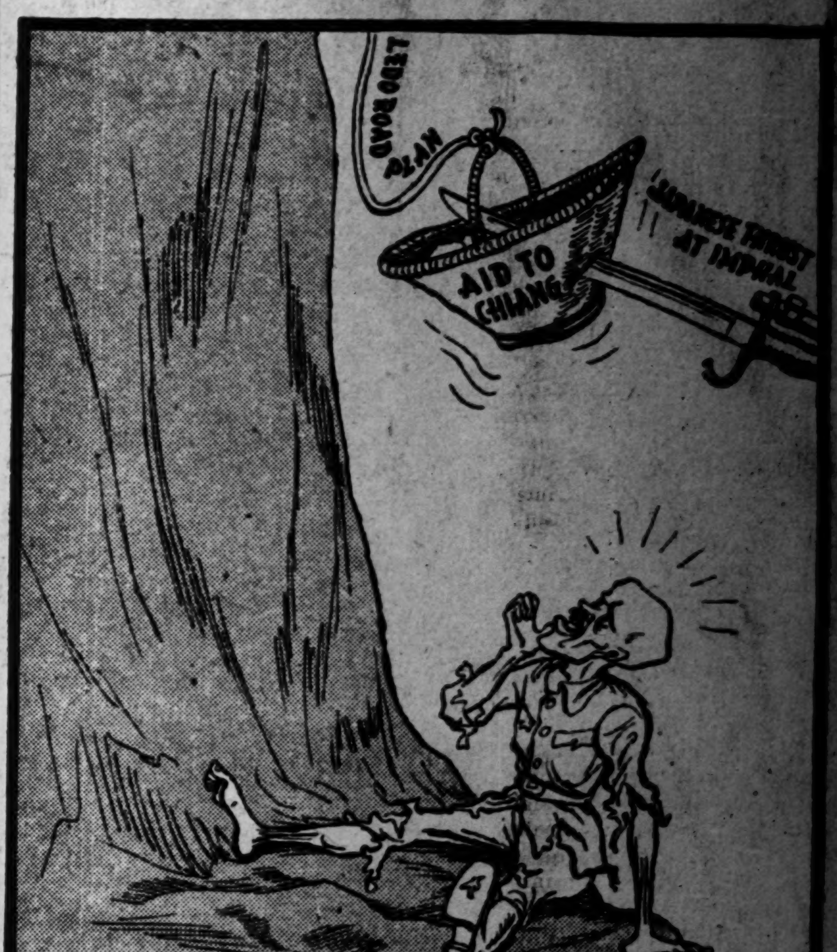
In addition to this native movement, a decree was promulgated in September, 1943 allowing the natives to participate in the administrative affairs of the land. This new system has its great significance in that it has led the people to show a greater measure of cooperation with the military administration. The most important part of the new system is the Central Council which advises the Japanese Supreme Commander regarding all important administrative affairs. Its membership is comprised of 43 men, some of them being appointed by the Supreme Commander and others selected by the provincial, city and other local bodies, and does not include a single Japanese. This is in sharp contrast with the old Dutch system under which 15 out of 60 similar representatives were Dutchman. The chairmanship of the Council has been assumed by Mr. Soekarno.

Addressing his people in July, last year, through the magazine "Asia Raja," Soekarno voiced a fiery appeal to the people:

"What did you do after you welcomed the Japanese Forces, waving the Japanese flag? Was not entreatment for some office or jobs all that you did? Do you know why the War of Greater East Asia is being fought? Do you know why the Japanese Army came to this far country, paying such a tremendous sacrifice on its way? If you fail to understand all this, it will be because of your spirit of slavery cultivated during the period of oppression for the past 300 years."

This progress of the Indonesians' movement for Asiatic reconstruction will not only bring light to the 70,000,000 souls of Indonesia, but it also represents their positive cooperation for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. It may be said that the Indonesians have at last awakened to their great potentialities and responsibilities as an Asiatic race.

Thwarted Again



EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Foe Will Be Smashed

(From The Syonan Shimbun)

The enemy's attempt to carry out a surprise attack on the Truk Islands, which was repulsed with heavy losses as a result of the bravery of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces, clearly reveals the enemy's growing desperation in the Pacific area. It will be recalled that since landing on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons Group during 1942, the enemy has been desperately carrying out counter-offensives in spite of huge losses in men and materials.

This shows that the United States is tremendously nervous of the unlimited rich resources which Japan is developing to the fullest in the Southern Regions. They realize that Japan's fighting power is increasing day by day and the Americans are, therefore, taking this year as the one in which the decisive war is to be fought. They are now throwing their total power in their rash counter-attack without considering what will be the consequences and the losses they have to suffer. Their tactics clearly indicate that they are anxious not to give time to increase her strength further.

As the strategical and decisive battle which will decide the course of the war is imminent, it will not be long before the impatient enemy, who has been hurriedly carrying out his counter-offensives will be smashed by our strong forces. Military annals tell us how a decisive battle influences the course of the war and decides the fate of belligerents. It is, of course, not quite pertinent to compare the unprecedented War of Greater East Asia with historical facts, but as far as it concerns totalitarian war, and without dealing with the inter-relations of the belligerents, we would point out that the last World War took a sudden turn in its third year when the strategical and decisive battle took place at Verdun, where the German forces carried out their futile attacks for more than six months, losing 500,000 men.

It is also recalled that Marshal Petain, famous French General, proclaimed that the Verdun Fortress was a "blind path." This lesson will be taught to the Americans, who have been attempting to penetrate our impregnable Greater East Asia defense, with irretrievable losses. As mentioned before, the Anglo-Americans are claiming to carry out their decisive action this year, 1944. This is because the enemy does not want to give Japan time on the one hand, and on the other munitions production in the United States has reached its climax last year.

However, we should not over-rate the rich production capacity of the United States. We should rather take a correct view to assess the actual capacity. It is to be noted in this connection that munitions production in the United States reached its limit during November last year. The curve line on the graph indicating the trend on their production has ceased to move upwards. Shortages of rubber, mineral resources and other war materials; the complications arising out of manpower problems, especially industrial labor in regard to mobilization of servicemen and shortages of skilled workmen for industries using machines, are all forming a great obstacle to the United States in its prosecution of the war.

The manpower problem is proving difficult to solve, the reason being that the United States is involved in an intensive mechanical war, especially in highly attritive air encounters, and at the same time undertakes to supply weapons and foodstuffs in large quantities to its confederated powers, it is only natural that it has found shortages in labor which in turn has resulted in the downward trend of production.

The democratic economy of the United States has been the fundamental obstacle to its changing over to a wartime footing. This is an iron fact which we should not fail to notice. On the other hand, it can be said that Japan has completed its changing over to a wartime system. With rich labor sources, the fighting power of Japan is naturally increasing apace. While the fighting power of the enemy is decreasing, our fighting has been on a rapid upward trend, paving the way for victory. Our victory is sure. The enemy has now become impatient. We shall take advantage of this shortcoming of the enemy and smash him.

Anglo-U.S. Lies

(From The Shanghai Times)

The Anglo-American Powers have for some time been conducting a propaganda campaign with the apparent object of creating the impression that they have no territorial or other imperialistic designs in their present war of aggression. Why, then, do they fight at all? Nothing indeed is so absurd as the recent Anglo-American propaganda which is entirely made up of gross lies and misrepresentations. The United States and Britain are exactly like the robber who disclaims any intention of robbery when caught in the act of housebreaking. What is worse still, the Anglo-American robber shamelessly pretends to "liberate" the man whom he has already robbed several times and is now going to rob again. In the language of Anglo-American plutocracy robbery and emancipation may mean one and the same thing, but most decidedly they do not at least to the 1,000 million souls of Greater East Asia.

Before proceeding to point out actual instances of, and fresh designs for, territorial robbery on the part of the Anglo-American plutocrats, it is of paramount importance for us to take good cognizance of the fact that Japan belongs to the Japanese, China to the Chinese, the Philippines to the Filipinos, Malai to the Malais, Thailand to the Thai nation, Burma to the Burmese, and in brief, Asia to the Asiatics. This is the fundamental principle on the basis of which we are now fighting to secure lasting peace and justice, co-existence and co-prosperity for all nations and individuals in Greater East Asia and consequently, the world over. This principle has long been completely disregarded by the Anglo-American imperialists and plutocrats, who have dominated and exploited this part of the world freely and rentlessly as if the whole region were their own colony. It is indeed under such Anglo-American domination and exploitation that all East Asiatic nations have had to experience unending political unrest, economic difficulties and cultural and moral degeneration during the past several centuries.

It was for no other purpose than to free ourselves from such imperialistic domination and save Asia from utter political and moral disintegration that Japan and other leading Asiatic nations have been striving for political freedom and cultural revival during the past several decades. If we had allowed the United States and Britain to have their own way in our region a little longer, they might have gone so far as to take it upon themselves to Anglo-Americanize the whole of East Asia completely. It may even be said that they were actually on the point of wiping out Japan, China and other leading Asiatic nations from the surface of the globe, their ancient civilization and all. Especially apparent were such imperialistic designs on the part of the United States and Britain in 1941, when they made no scruple to wage an undeclared war against Japan by freezing her property abroad and forming the so-called ABCD encirclement around that country which was then the sole stabilizing factor of East Asiatic politics.

The War of Greater East Asia was thus forced upon Japan as an absolutely unavoidable sequel to Anglo-American aggression in Asia, which, starting with the organization of the East India Company by a group of British imperialists in 1600, threatened to deprive Greater East Asia of not only all its natural resources but also its political independence and freedom in the interests of the multi-billionaires in the United States and Britain. Fortunately, however, the War of Greater East Asia has afforded a golden opportunity for all Greater East Asiatic nations openly to revolt against Anglo-American imperialism and regain full political, economic and cultural independence and freedom. Thus, the Filipinos and the Burmese can now call their respective countries their own after nearly four centuries, in the case of the former, and 100 years in the case of the latter, of humiliating submission to alien rule. The southern nations may be confidently expected to attain as steady yet rapid political and economic growth as in the instance of Manchoukuo which has become one of the most powerful nations in Greater East Asia during the brief period of only 12 years since its founding as an independent State on March 1, 19 However, we can hardly afford to neglect even for a moment the strengthening of the solidarity of all Greater East Asiatic nations in fighting Anglo-American aggression, because there is not the slightest doubt that Washington and London are hard bent upon re-invading this part of the world in order to rob us of our political, economic and cultural independence once more no matter how many lies they may tell about their intentions in the present global war.

Fruits of Wisdom

The passionate are like men standing on their heads; they see all things the wrong way.—Plato.

* * *

Every man has his chain and clog, only it is looser and lighter to one than to another; and he is more at ease who takes it up and carries it than he who drags it.—Seneca.

* * *

Chance opportunities make us known to others, and still more to ourselves.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

You traverse the world in search of happiness, which is within the reach of every man; a contented mind confers it all.—Horace.

* * *

Man is a social animal, formed to please and enjoy in society.—Montesquieu.